

**PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER**  
**Cisplatin 1mg/ml Concentrate for Solution for Infusion**  
**Cisplatin**

The name of your medicine is 'Cisplatin 1 mg/ml Concentrate for Solution for Infusion' but in the rest of the leaflet it will be called "Cisplatin Injection".

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

**What is in this leaflet:**

1. What Cisplatin Injection is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Cisplatin Injection
3. How to use Cisplatin Injection
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Cisplatin Injection
6. Contents of the pack and other information

**1. What Cisplatin Injection is and what it is used for**

Cisplatin forms part of a group of medicines called cytostatics, which are used in the treatment of cancer. Cisplatin can be used alone but more commonly Cisplatin is used in combination with other cytostatics.

**What it is used for?**

Cisplatin can destroy cells in your body that may cause certain types of cancer (tumour of testis, tumour of ovary, tumour of the bladder, head and neck epithelial tumour, lung cancer and for cervical cancer in combination with radiotherapy).

**2. What you need to know before you use Cisplatin Injection**

**Do not use Cisplatin if:**

- you are allergic to cisplatin or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have had hypersensitivity to similar anti-cancer medicines in the past
- you have severe kidney disease you have hearing difficulties
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- if you have very low numbers of blood cells (called 'myelosuppression'), (your doctor will check this with a blood test)
- you are dehydrated
- if you need to have a vaccine for 'yellow fever'
- you are breast-feeding

**Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Cisplatin Sterile Concentrate:

- if you have any symptoms of nerve damage (peripheral neuropathy) such as pins and needles, numbness or poor sense of touch
- if you have had radiation therapy to your head

**Other medicines and Cisplatin Sterile Concentrate**

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking/ using, have recently taken/ used or might take/ use any other medicines, for example:

- some antibiotics, such as cephalosporins, aminoglycosides and amphotericin B and some substances used in medical imaging may make the side effects of cisplatin worse; particularly kidney problems

- some water tablets called loop diuretics, antibiotics called aminoglycosides and an anti-cancer medicine called ifosfamide may make the hearing loss side effect of cisplatin worse
- bleomycin (anti-cancer medicine), methotrexate (used to treat cancer or arthritis) and paclitaxel (anti-cancer medicine) may produce more side effects if cisplatin is also being used
- the effectiveness of oral anticoagulants may be affected. Your doctor will monitor with blood tests
- use of certain antihistamines may hide the symptoms of balance changes (such as dizziness or tinnitus)
- the effectiveness of medicines used for the treatment of convulsions (e.g. phenytoin) may be reduced, so blood levels may need to be checked
- cisplatin may make the side effects of the anti-cancer medicine ifosfamide worse

### **Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility**

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before using this medicine.

Due to the possible risk of birth defects, male and female patients should take contraceptive measures both during treatment with cisplatin and for at least six months after treatment has ended.

Treatment with cisplatin can potentially cause permanent sterility in men. It is recommended that those who wish to become fathers in the future discuss the possibility of cryoconservation (freezing) of their sperm prior to treatment. Tell your doctor if you have any concerns.

### **Driving and using machines**

Do not drive or use machines if you experience any side effect which may lessen your ability to do so.

### **Cisplatin injection contains sodium**

This medicine contains 3.5 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each ml. This is equivalent to 38.3% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

## **3. How to use Cisplatin Injection**

### **Dosage and method of administration**

Cisplatin should only be given by a specialist in cancer treatment.

The concentrate is diluted with a sodium chloride solution.

Cisplatin is only given by injection into a vein (an intravenous infusion).

Supportive equipment should be available to control anaphylactic reactions.

Cisplatin should not come into contact with any materials that contain aluminium.

The recommended dosage of Cisplatin depends on your well-being, the anticipated effects of the treatment, and whether or not cisplatin is given on its own (monotherapy) or in combination with other agents (combination chemotherapy).

Cisplatin (monotherapy):

The following dosages are recommended:

- A single dosage of 50 to 120 mg/m<sup>2</sup> body surface, every 3 to 4 weeks.
- 15 to 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day over a 5-day period, every 3 to 4 weeks

Cisplatin in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents (combination chemotherapy):

- 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> or more, once every 3 to 4 weeks.

For treatment of cervical cancer cisplatin is used in combination with radiotherapy.

A typical dose is 40 mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly for 6 weeks.

In order to avoid, or reduce, kidney problems, you are advised to drink copious amounts of water for a period of 24 hours following treatment with Cisplatin.

### **If you take more Cisplatin than you should**

Your doctor will ensure that the correct dose for your condition is given. In case of overdose, you may experience increased side effects. Your doctor may give you symptomatic treatment for these side effects. If you think you received too much Cisplatin, immediately contact your doctor.

Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

#### 4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them

**If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately:**

- severe allergic reaction - you may experience a sudden itchy rash (hives), swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, mouth or throat (which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing), and you may feel you are going to faint
- severe chest pains possibly radiating to the jaw or arm with sweating, breathlessness and nausea (heart attack)
- pain or swelling at the injection site during the injection (may be due to the injection not going into the vein properly, which can lead to serious damage to the tissues around the injection site)
  - stroke
- brain dysfunction (confusion, slurred speech, sometimes blindness, memory loss and paralysis)

These are serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people:

- decrease in bone marrow function (which can affect the production of blood cells)
- decrease in white blood cells, which makes infections more likely (leukopenia)
- decrease in blood platelets, which increases the risk of bruising and bleeding (thrombocytopenia)
- reduction of red blood cells which can cause weakness and your skin to look pale (anaemia)
- reduced level of sodium in the blood
- high temperature

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people:

- severe pain or swelling in either of your legs, chest pain, or difficulty breathing (possibly indicating harmful blood clots in a vein) □
- fast, irregular or slow heart beats
- sepsis (blood poisoning)

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people:

- severe allergic reaction (see above)
- damage to the ear (ototoxicity)
- reduced level of magnesium in the blood
- abnormal sperm production

Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people:

- increased risk of acute leukaemia
- seizures (fits)
- fainting, headache, confusion and loss of vision
- loss of certain types of brain function, including brain dysfunction characterised by
- spasms and reduced level of consciousness
- heart attack
- inflammation of mucous membranes of the mouth (stomatitis).

- peripheral neuropathy of the sensory nerves, characterised by tickling, itching or tingling without cause and sometimes with loss of taste, touch, sight, sudden shooting pains from the neck through the back and into the legs when bending forward

Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people:

- heart arrest

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data:

- signs of infection such as fever or sore throat
- haemolytic anaemia
- inappropriate release of vasopressin hormone (ADH) which may lead to low sodium in the blood and water retention
- blood amylase (enzyme) increased
- dehydration
- reduced level of calcium, phosphate, potassium in the blood
- high level of uric acid in the blood
- muscle cramping
- spinal disease which may cause a sensation of electric shocks passing into your limbs
- loss of taste
- problems with your eyesight (blurred vision, odd colours, loss of vision or eye pain)
- ringing in the ears or deafness
- heart problems
- unusually cold or white hands and feet
- tingling, numbness or tremor in your hands, feet, arms or legs
- persistent headache
- feeling or being sick
- loss of appetite, anorexia
- hiccups
- diarrhoea
- liver enzymes increased, bilirubin increased
- difficulty breathing
- problems with your kidneys or urine
- hair loss
- rash
- extreme tiredness/weakness
- swelling or soreness where the injection was given
- cramps or spasms
- burning or prickling sensation
- unexpected bruising or bleeding
- haemolytic uremic syndrome which may cause changes to the kidneys and blood

Cisplatin may lead to problems with your blood, liver and kidneys. Your doctor will take blood samples to check for these problems.

### **Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

## **5. How to store Cisplatin injection**

### **Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.**

Keep the vial in the outer carton (to avoid exposure of Cisplatin to light).

### **Concentrate for solution for infusion 1 mg/ml**

Keep container in the outer carton in order to protect from light. Do not refrigerate or freeze.

If a crystal or precipitate has formed as a result of exposure to low temperatures, redissolve by keeping the vials at room temperature till clear solution is obtained.

The product should be discarded if the solution doesn't become clear after vigorous shaking.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial and the outer carton after 'exp'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. Do not use this medicine if you notice visible signs of deterioration.

All materials that have been used for the preparation and administration, or which have been in contact with cisplatin in any way, must be disposed of according to local cytotoxic guidelines

If you find the solution cloudy or a deposit that does not dissolve is noticed, the bottle should be discarded.

## 6. Contents of the pack and other information

### What Cisplatin Injection contains:

Cisplatin Injection contains the active ingredient cisplatin.

Each millilitre (ml) of solution contains 1 milligram (mg) of cisplatin. This medicine is presented in amber glass containers called vials.

Presentations	10 ml	25 ml	50 ml	100 ml
Amount of cisplatin	10 mg	25 mg	50 mg	100 mg

It is available in packs containing a single vial (not all the presentations mentioned may be marketed).

The other ingredients include water for injections, sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment) and/or sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment).

### What Cisplatin Injection looks like and content of the pack:

Cisplatin Injection is clear, colourless to pale yellow solution in an amber glass vial practically free from particles with flip off transparent seal.

Packaging with 1 injection vial of 10 ml, each injection vial containing 10 mg cisplatin.

Packaging with 1 injection vial of 25 ml, each injection vial containing 25 mg cisplatin.

Packaging with 1 injection vial of 50 ml, each injection vial containing 50 mg cisplatin.

Packaging with 1 injection vial of 100 ml, each injection vial containing 100 mg cisplatin.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

### Marketing Authorisation Holder and manufacturer:

Accord Healthcare Limited,  
Sage House, 319 Pinner Road,  
North Harrow, Middlesex,  
HA1 4HF,  
United Kingdom.

### Manufacturer:

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Sage House, 319, Pinner Road,  
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3526 KV Utrecht,

The Netherlands

**This leaflet was last revised in 04/2021.**

**(Please note this is a Prescriber Information Leaflet NOT the SPC. For full details regarding this product please refer to the SPC.)**

**The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:**

### **Preparation and handling of the product**

Like with all anti-neoplastic products caution is needed with the processing of cisplatin. Dilution should take place under aseptic conditions by trained personnel in an area specifically intended for this. Protective gloves should be worn for this. Precautions should be taken to avoid contact with the skin and mucous membranes. If skin contact did occur anyway, the skin should be washed with soap and water immediately. With skin contact tingling, burns and redness have been observed. In case of contact with the mucous membranes they should be copiously rinsed with water. After inhalation dyspnoea, pain in the chest, throat irritation and nausea have been reported.

Pregnant women must avoid contact with cytostatic drugs. Cisplatin should not be used during pregnancy unless the clinician considers the risk in an individual patient to be clinically justified.

Bodily waste matter and vomit should be disposed with care.

If the solution is cloudy or a deposit that does not dissolve is noticed, the bottle should be discarded.

A damaged bottle must be regarded and treated with the same precautions as contaminated waste. Contaminated waste must be stored in waste containers specifically marked for this. See section "Disposal".

### **Preparation of the intravenous administration**

Take the quantity of the solution that is needed from the bottle and dilute with at least 1 litre of the following solutions:

- sodium chloride 0.9%
- mixture of sodium chloride 0.9% / glucose 5% (1:1), (resulting final concentrations: sodium chloride 0.45%, glucose 2.5%)
- sodium chloride 0.9% and 1.875% mannitol, for injection
- sodium chloride 0.45%, glucose 2.5% and 1.875% mannitol for injection

Always look at the injection before use. Only a clear solution, free from particles should be administered.

If precipitate or crystal observed inside the vial, keep vial at room temperature (20 - 25°C) until till clear solution obtained. Protect unopened container from light. The product should be discarded if the solution doesn't become clear after vigorous shaking.

DO NOT bring in contact with injection material that contains aluminium.

DO NOT administer undiluted.

With respect to microbiological, chemical and physical stability with use of the undiluted solutions, see below "Special precautions for storage".

### **Disposal**

All materials that have been used for the preparation and administration, or which have been in contact with cisplatin in any way, must be disposed of according to local cytotoxic guidelines. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

### **Incompatibilities**

Do not bring in contact with aluminium. Cisplatin may interact with metal aluminium to form a black precipitate of platinum. All aluminium-containing IV sets, needles, catheters and syringes should be avoided.

Cisplatin decomposes with solution in media with low chloride content; the chloride concentration should at least be equivalent to 0.45% of sodium chloride.

In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

Antioxidants (such as sodium metabisulphite), bicarbonates (sodium bicarbonate), sulfates, fluorouracil and paclitaxel may inactivate cisplatin in infusion systems.

### **Special precautions for storage**

#### **Medicinal product as packaged for sale:**

#### **Concentrate for solution for infusion 1 mg/ml**

Undiluted solution: Keep container in the outer carton in order to protect from light. Do not refrigerate or freeze. If the solution is not clear or an undissolvable precipitate is formed the solution must not be used.

#### **Diluted solution:**

For the storage condition of the diluted medicinal product: see below

“Concentrate for solution for infusion after dilution”.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

#### **Concentrate for solution for infusion after dilution:**

##### *After dilution*

Chemical and physical in-use stability after dilution with infusion fluids described in section “Preparation and handling of the product”, indicate that after dilution with recommended intravenous fluids, Cisplatin Injection remains stable for 24 hours at 20 - 25 °C room temperature.

From a microbiological point of view, the diluted solution should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and dilution should taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.